In the Specification:

Please amend the application as follows and enter the Abstract attached to this response:

[0020] Figs. 8a and 8b show ~~Fig. 8 shows~~ cross sections of connecting rods for connecting two running shoes, with circular and square profiles;

[0023] Fig. 11 shows a partial representation of the lower, horizontal shank or the lower sash frame element of the sash corresponding to line 11-11 ~~I — I~~ of Figure 10 for a sash frame made of wood;

[0024] Fig. 12 shows a cross section of the vertical sash frame element of the sash on the gear unit side corresponding to line 12-12 ~~II — II~~ of Figure 10 for a sash frame made of wood;

[0025] Fig. 13 shows a cross section of the upper horizontal sash frame element of the sash corresponding to line 13-13 ~~III — III~~ of Figure 10 for a sash frame made of wood; and

[0028] The lift-slide fitting, generally designated 3 in the drawings, is located in the known manner on the sash 2 or on its sash frame and contains, e.g., the forend rail 4 fastened to a vertical rebate of the sash frame 2.1, the lifting gear 5 there that can be actuated with a handle not depicted and the drive or push rod 6 that can slide axially on the forend rail 4 (double arrow V) and is driven by the lifting gear ~~unit~~ 5. The lower end of the forend rail 4 in Figures 2, 3 and 4 is connected with a leg 7.1 of an angled bearing element 7, which is made of a suitable material, for example of plastic or metal.

[0036] The end of the coupling element 17 furthest from the teeth 20 is connected by means of a jointed connection with the end of the running shoe 6 adjacent to this coupling element, due to the fact that the corresponding end engages with a hook-shaped section 21 in an opening 22.1 of an eyelet section 22 located on the front wall 11. As shown especially in Figure 4, the coupling element 17 engages with its section 21 from above in the opening ~~recess~~ 22.1 of the eyelet section 22, thereby extending behind an edge of the eyelet section 22 with a rounded surface 21.1 molded onto the section 21. The embodiment is furthermore designed so that the section 21 is guided on two side surfaces on surfaces within the opening ~~recess~~ 22.1 offset against each other in an axis direction perpendicular to the sash plane and parallel to the rotation axis of the rolls 12, which stabilizes the movements of the coupling element 17 and of the running shoe 9 during raising and lowering of the door sash 2.

[0045] For the connecting rods 25.1 and 25.2, inexpensive, commercially available rods made of metal, for example of steel, can be used. The overall diameter of these connecting rods can be kept relatively small, since in practice the respective connection 25 or connecting rod 25.1 or 25.2 is subjected primarily to a tensile force. This results from the design of the lifting curves 14 ~~16~~ on the bearing elements 7 and 23. The longitudinal extension of the respective lifting curve forms an acute angle á with the horizontal (axis direction of the double arrow H), i.e. an angle á smaller than 90° (Fig. 4), which in the running shoe 9 opens toward corner transmission 7 and in the running shoe 24 opens from the running shoe 9. This course of the lifting curve results in the tensile force in the connection 25 due to the weight of the door sash 3. There are no pressure forces in this connection.